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ABSTRACT

This bibliography lists selected publications both from areas that relate pornography as a concept to libraries and, by extension, those that relate it to censorship. Introductory material includes listings of the Library Association of the City University of New York (LACUNY) 1987 Institute committee and emcees and LACUNY officers, and the 1987 Institute program. Following a consideration of the definitions of the concepts of obscenity and pornography, approximately 112 annotated entries are organized under 11 subject headings: (1) Definitions; (2) Bibliographies, Catalogs, and Other Reference Books; (3) Library Collections of Erotica; (4) Concerning Collections and Collecting; (5) History--Censorship through the Ages; (6) Pornography and the Law; (7) Pornography, Censorship, and Libraries; (8) Librarians' Self-Censorship and Self-Image; (9) Child Pornography; (10) Women and Pornography; and (11) Publishers on Pornography. Some of the abstracts were derived from those available in various online databases and existing bibliographies if the compilers considered them sufficiently descriptive. (KM)

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A BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ACCESS OR CENSORSHIP? LIBRARIES AND PORNOGRAPHY

An Annotated Selective Bibliography
on the Theme of the LACUNY 1987 Institute

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of the CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

1987

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ACCESS OR CENSORSHIP? LIBRARIES AND PORNOGRAPHY
PROGRAM

8:30- 9:00 Registration, Exhibits Area

9:00-11:00 Welcome Pam Salazar, President, LACUNY

RICHARD BUCK (Lincoln Center, NYPL)

"Mae West and You: Are the Stacks Too Sexy?"

WILLIAM MARA (Philosophy Dept., Fordham University)

"Pornography: The Folly of Permissiveness."

LAWYER'S VIEWS

11:00-12:00 IRWIN KARP, Attorney for Authors/Obscenity Cases

GREGORY LOKEN, Director, Institute for Youth
Advocacy, Covenant House

NORMA RAMOS, Attorney for Women Against Pornography

12:00- 2:00 LUNCH

EXHIBITS AREA:

Continuous Showing of Videotapes--

Currents Program "The Porning of America."

Interview with BARNEY ROSSET, Publisher Grove Press

Interview with BOB GUCCIONE, Publisher Penthouse

Interview with ALLEN GINSBERG, Poet

2:00- 4:00 VIRGIL BLAKE (Graduate School of Library and
Information Science, Queens College)

"Self-Image, Self-Censorship, and Censorship."

CHARLES WINICK (Sociology Dept., City College)

"Public Opinion About Pornography."

PUBLISHERS' VIEWS

BOB GUCCIONE (Publisher, Penthouse)

BARBARA FISHER (Publisher, Waterways)

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

ROBERT WEDGEWORTH (Dean, Columbia University
School of Library Service)

4:00- 5:00 RECEPTION, Exhibits Area

MODERATORS

AM: EILEEN ROWLAND (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

PM: LINA LOWRY (Borough of Manhattan Community College)

INTRODUCTION

The subject of pornography has numerous ramifications which fall into the broad classes of materials dealing with behavioral or legal aspects. The purpose of this bibliography is to select publications from both areas which relate pornography as a concept to libraries and, by extension, to censorship. Since many listed references include obscenity along with pornography as their topics, a distinction between these two different concepts should be made in order to avoid confusion. The following definitions of both terms are adopted from Encyclopedia of Crime and Justice. (New York: The Free Press, 1983):

In the strict sense, obscene refers to that which is disgusting, repulsive, vile, offensive, or loathsome. No necessary connection exists between the obscene and the sexual. A portrayal of sex may be obscene, but it need not be, and something may be obscene without having anything to do with sex at all.

Pornography, on the other hand, derived from the Greek words for harlot and writing, means in its strict sense, the portrayal of sexual activity. Contemporary usage of the term is somewhat narrower, referring only to portrayals designed to produce sexual arousal. Under either meaning, pornography need not be obscene except by adoption of the controversial proposition that any portrayal of sex is necessarily disgusting.

Legal usage has obliterated the distinction between obscenity and pornography. Legal regulation of pornography has been premised on the assumption that pornography is obscene, and only rarely have forms of obscenity other than pornography been the subject of legal sanctions. Hence, obscenity when used in the law, refers almost always either to pornography or to particular words thought to be offensive because of their sexual connotations. If the assumption that pornography is regulated because it is thought obscene is kept in mind, confusion can be avoided, but failure to appreciate the relationship between the obscene and the pornographic can be question-begging when the issue is why pornography should be regulated and which forms of pornography should be subject to sanctions.

Some of the abstracts in this bibliography were derived from those available in various online databases and existing bibliographies if the compilers considered them sufficiently descriptive of the item listed.

DEFINITIONS

Daily, Jay E. "Erotica." In Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science. Edited by Allen Kent and Harold Lancour, 8 (New York: Marcel Dekker, 1980), 164-184.

Daily has written a comprehensive essay defining and distinguishing between erotica and pornography. He provides a history of both with advice on building library collections. It is worth quoting the author's final paragraph:

Intellectual supervision of graphic materials, the old fight of the censors, was waged to prevent the fantasizing that gave such pleasure to so many people. It failed. Now the supervision, it is the belief of the writer, must achieve a different purpose, selecting erotic materials carefully so that no collection is maltreated because of the prejudices, fears, and taboos of the librarian. Nothing about erotica requires us to change rules that require a librarian to know the community he [sic] serves and collect materials of use to the individuals in it, not on a majority basis of those interested but on the basis of a balanced collection that will lead the user on as far as his interest takes him.

Dyal, Robert A. "Is Pornography Good for You?" Southwestern Journal of Philosophy, 7 (Fall, 1976), 95-118.

The author argues that the concept of pornography has been confused with that of obscenity and that this lack of differentiation is the source of judicial and other disputes.

Heir, Hilde. "Obscenity, Politics and Pornography." Journal of Aesthetic Education, 5 (October, 1971), 77-97.

Pornography is classified as obscene and "inherently objectionable ." The author distinguishes between obscenity, which simply offends, and pornography, which glorifies perversion and inhuman activity.

Moroz, George A. II Prolegomenon to an Aesthetician's View of "Erotic-Art," "Obscenity," and "Pornography". Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Illinois, 1979.

The author attempts to clarify the meanings of the following terms--erotic, erotic-art, obscene, obscene-art, pornography and pornographic. He provides and then analyzes historical definitions of each.

Reed, John P., and Robin S. Reed. "Consensus and Disensus in Pornography Definitions: A Content Analysis." International Behavioural Scientist, 5 (September, 1973), 1-12.

The Reeds compare legal and individual definitions of pornography and review federal court definitions from 1870 to 1970.

Ridington, Jillian. "Pornography: What Does the New Research Say?" Status of Women News, 8 (Summer, 1983), 9-13.

Ridington examines the problem of defining pornography, especially in research. She surveys some of the present research, its findings, and the theory on which it is based.

Steinem, Gloria. "Erotica and Pornography: A Clear and Present Difference." Ms., 7 (November, 1978), 53 ff.

This article was one of the first in which the distinction was made between pornography whose subject is violence linked to sex, and erotica, whose subject is sexual pleasure.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES, CATALOGS, & OTHER REFERENCE BOOKS

Busha, Charles H. "Censorship and Intellectual Freedom: A Bibliography, 1970-1981". Drexel Library Quarterly, 18 (Winter, 1982), 101-108.

This bibliography cites 94 books and unpublished library science doctoral dissertations, the majority of which pertain to problems in the United States dealing with censorship, intellectual freedom, legal aspects of freedom of expression, and problems associated with obscenity and pornography.

Byerly, Greg, and Rick Rubin. Pornography, the Conflict Over Sexually Explicit Materials in the United States: An Annotated Bibliography. (New York: Garland, 1980).

This selective, annotated bibliography of research materials concentrates on works related primarily to the creation and dissemination of sexually explicit materials in the United States and covers psychological, sociological, religious, philosophical, legal, and popular perspectives on the subject.

Chervenak, M. F. "Selected Bibliography on Pornography and Violence." University of Pittsburgh Law Review, 40 (Summer, 1979), 652-660.

"Libraries and the Censorship Issue: A Selected ERIC Bibliography". (Syracuse, New York: ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, 1983). ED NO. 232709

Books and articles listed discuss libraries and the censorship issue, with emphasis on publications that include views of groups such as the Moral Majority, religious groups, and teacher organizations, court reactions to the censorship issue, guidelines for forming policies on materials selection and preventing censorship battles in schools, and the basic issue of censorship versus intellectual freedom.

Sellen, Betty-Carol, and Patricia A. Young. Feminists, Pornography, and the Law: An Annotated Bibliography of Conflict, 1970-1986. (Hamden, Connecticut: Shoe String Press, 1987).

Wilson, Carolyn F. Violence Against Women: An Annotated Bibliography. (Boston, Massachusetts: G. K. Hall, 1981).

Wilson's work is a highly selective, well-annotated bibliography on various forms of violence against women written from a feminist perspective. Pornography is one major section of the work. The bibliographic listings are preceded by a short essay that presents an overview of the relevant historical background, research efforts, and social policy implications of the topic.

LIBRARY COLLECTIONS OF EROTICA

Fitz Hugh Ludlow Memorial Library
P.O. Box 99346
San Francisco, California 94109

This collection includes 600 volumes of drug related pornography, including manuscripts, maps, pictures, slides, phonorecords, and other media. The collection is stored. Only important mail inquiries will be accepted. No interlibrary loan or telephone inquiries, please.

Indiana University
Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender & Reproduction, Inc.
Library
416 Morrison Hall
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

This is one of the greatest and most extensive collections on sexual behavior, erotica and pornography, comprising 62,000 volumes, cataloged manuscripts, pictures, phonorecords, audiotapes, slides and films. The library collects materials on all aspects of sexual activity.

Institute for the Advanced Study of Human Sexuality
1523 Franklin Street
San Francisco, California 94109

Erotica, Pornography

Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender & Reproduction, Inc.
See Indiana University above

Providence Athenaeum
251 Benefit Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

This collection of erotica contains 175 uncataloged items, including German imprints as well as many French titles. The emphasis is on the early 20th century. The Boston Globe recently reported their acquisition of the \$20,000 collection of foreign erotica donated by Professor David C. Miller. This collection is dominated by German books, but also includes Russian folklore, French limericks, American Indian mating practices, and ancient Chinese materials.

University of North Carolina
J. Murrey Atkins Library
UNCC Station
Charlotte, North Carolina

This collection of erotica includes 100 cataloged items including scholarly works on sex and classics by such writers as Frank Harris, D. H. Lawrence, Norman Douglas, and about 40 novels published between 1890 and 1930.

CONCERNING COLLECTIONS AND COLLECTING

Fryer, P. "The Private Case: An Annotated Bibliography of the Private Case Erotica Collection in the British (Museum) Library." New Society, 57 (1981), 158.

Katz, Bill. "The Pornography Collection." Library Journal, 96 (December, 1971), 4060-4066.

Katz considers the idea of building a pornography collection as a way to explore the various selection problems confronting the librarian. He reviews basic Supreme Court decisions broadening and liberalizing obscenity law and cases involving librarians and dissatisfied library boards.

Keerdoja, Eileen, and Patricia King. "Keepers of the Kinsey Flame." Newsweek, 103 (June 18, 1984), 15.

Appointed as director of the Kinsey Institute for Sex Research in 1982, June Reinisch, a psychobiologist, has changed its orientation from sociological to biomedical and its name to the Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender & Reproduction. It has the worlds largest collection of erotica, and now allows greater access to its 64,000-volume collection.

Morgan, Lael. "Psst! A Peek Inside Orange County's Big 'Blue' Library." Los Angeles, (December, 1979), 204.

The author discusses the collection at California State University Library in Fullerton, including the moral and religious aspects of collecting pornography.

Selth, Jefferson P. Alternative Lifestyles: A Guide to Research Collections on Intentional Communities, Nudism, and Sexual Freedom. (Hamden, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1985).

Selth provides detailed descriptions of 36 research collections. Besides indicating holdings, he provides detailed data about each collection, including a history of the group or institution responsible for the collection, a history of the collection itself, and a general description of the collection.

Wertheimer, Leonard. "Pornography in the Public Library: Are Librarians Ignoring Its Role?" Canadian Library Journal, 37 (February, 1980), 21-26.

The author discusses the pros and cons of pornography as an information source and of its inclusion among library materials. Attitudes towards pornography, particularly those of librarians, are examined. However, no conclusions or recommendations are drawn.

HISTORY--CENSORSHIP THROUGH THE AGES

Cotham, Perry C. Obscenity, Pornography and Censorship. (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Baker Book House, 1973).

Cotham asserts that the Biblical and Christian perspectives on pornography, obscenity, and censorship are valuable ones for both viewing and shaping modern American society.

Craig, Alec. "Censorship of Sexual Literature." In Encyclopedia of Sexual Behavior. (New York: Hawthorn, 1961), Volume 1.

This article presents a legal and historical survey of literary censorship and centers on the United States and Great Britain. Craig concludes that although some censorship is probably unavoidable, "censorship in any form...can never be more than a necessary evil." He presents guidelines for censorship designed to protect serious works in any country where freedom is prized.

Dhavan, Rajeev, and Christie Davies, Editors. Censorship and Obscenity. (Totowa, New Jersey: Rowman and Littlefield, 1978).

Dhavan and Davies present a varied collection of essays that include views on censorship in Britain and the U.S. as well as on the psychology of obscenity and pornography.

Donnelly, Harrison. "Pornography: Setting New Limits." Editorial Research Reports, 1 (May 16, 1986), 351 ff.

This review of the subject concerns itself with the current reaction against the apparently more widespread availability of pornography as is evidenced in the distribution of Rock porn, x-rated videos, and cable pornography. Legal issues are considered as is the nature of the objections posed by the different groups ranging from feminists to fundamentalists.

Goldstein, Michael J., and Harold S. Kant. Pornography and Sexual Deviance: A Report of the Legal and Behavioral Institute, Beverly Hills, California. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1973).

This work grew out of the Report of the U.S. Congress Commission on Obscenity and Pornography. Its conclusions, namely that pornography does not contribute to either antisocial or criminal behaviors, rest on empirical data consisting, in the main, of the extensive interviewing of sample populations.

Ginzburg, Ralph. An Unhurried View of Erotica. (New York: Helmsman Pres, 1958).

Ginzburg provides an informal and selective review of erotic tales and literature published in England and other countries. He includes passages from early literature.

Gordon, George. Erotic Communication: Studies in Sex, Sin and Censorship. (New York: Hastings House, 1980).

Gordon's book examines different aspects of sexual communication including an overview of both the history of pornographic literature as well as the history of its censorship. He takes an anecdotal, journalistic approach to the material.

Haight, Anne Lyon, and Chandler B. Grannis. Banned Books: 387 B.C. to 1978 A.D. Fourth Edition. (New York: Bowker, 1978).

The volume includes an introductory essay discussing the First Amendment and the legal aspects of censorship, an annotated list of books that have been banned throughout history, and five appendices discussing trends in censorship, important censorship court cases, excerpts from a report of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, a list of First Amendment laws and regulations, and a bibliography on the subject.

Hughes, Douglas A., Editor. Perspectives on Pornography. (New York: St. Martins Press, 1970).

This is a collection of essays previously published from 1961 to 1969 that present current views on pornography from such writers as Susan Sontag and Harry Levin.

Lewis, Felice Flanery. Literature, Obscenity, and the Law. (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1976).

This is a historical overview of some major works of fiction that were subject to censorship including such works as Fanny Hill and The Tropic of Cancer. The author tries to convey the American sexual values that were reflected both in the works themselves and in their censorship.

Meister, Robert. "Vigilante Action Against Pornography: The Symbolic Destruction of Symbols." Social Text: Theory, Culture, Ideology, 12 (1985), 3-18.

Meister carefully explores the issues surrounding the nature of pornography, erotica, and obscenity, and then discusses that which might constitute appropriate forms of protest against them. To this end, he distinguishes between censorship that involves the real or symbolic destruction of symbols and the censorship that involves the real destruction of objects--possibly books or works of art--that are treated as symbols.

Oboler, Eli M. The Fear of the Word: Censorship and Sex. (Metuchen, New Jersey: Scarecrow Press, 1974).

This book discusses censorship and sex throughout the ages. The chapters focus on the following topics: the bases of censorship, the concept of taboo, the role of words in the control of people's thought, censorship and eros, the individual and eros, etc.

Opposing Viewpoints: Sources. Human Sexuality. (St. Paul, Minnesota: Greenhaven Press, 1986).

The volume includes a section on pornography, summarizing articles from trade journals for and against the topic. The following aspects of the topic are covered: "The Campaign Against Pornography: An Overview" by Newsweek Staff; "Pornography Fosters Violence Against Women" by Annie Laurie Gaylor and Gina Allen; "Prohibiting Pornography Will Not End Sexual Violence" by Lisa Duggan; "Pornography Reflects Men's Attitudes Toward Women" by John Stoltenberg; "Pornography Does Not Reflect Men's Attitudes Toward Women" by Philip Weiss; "Society Has a Right to Prohibit Pornography" by Kenneth S. Kantzer; "Prohibiting Pornography Would Violate Civil Rights" by Edwin Chemerinsky. The original source articles are cited.

Rist, Ray C., Compiler. The Pornography Controversy: Changing Moral Standards in American Life. (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Transaction Books, 1974).

Rist compiles a collection of essays, all previously published, of various aspects of pornography. Topics covered include views on the moral, legal and theoretical dimensions of pornography as well as discussions on the research problems related to the subject.

Sontag, Susan. "The Pornographic Imagination." Partisan Review, 34 (Spring, 1967), 181-214.

Sontag asks whether some pornographic texts possess sufficient artistic merit to be considered "literature." She examines The Story of O and The Image in detail and concludes that they do belong in the literary category.

Sutherland, John. Offensive Literature: Decensorship in Britain, 1960-1982. (Totowa, New Jersey: Barnes & Noble Books, 1983).

This book is a calendar following a series of events, mainly trials, from 1960 to the present day. The author investigates how Britain's 'permissive' society has come to terms with prohibited books. The 'offensive books' discussed include The Naked Lunch, Fanny Hill, Lady Chatterley's Lover, and My Secret Life.

Thomas, Donald. A Long Time Burning: The History of Literary Censorship in England. (New York: Praeger, 1969).

The book is a history of literary censorship in England from the introduction of printing in 1476 to date. The pertinent topics discussed include laws against obscene literature, liberty vs. licentiousness, expurgations, moral censorship exercised chiefly by booksellers, libraries, publishers, and editors during the period covered. A 200-page appendix contains extracts from little-known publications banned during the past 500 years.

PORNOGRAPHY AND THE LAW

Allain, Alex P. "First and Fourteenth Amendments as They Support Libraries, Librarians, Library Systems, and Library Development." Women Lawyers Journal, 60 (Spring, 1974), 55-72.

Allain recommends that librarians and the public institutions they represent be exempt from criminal obscenity prosecution. He examines the potential effects of Miller v. California on libraries and librarians with regard to evaluating collections and acquiring materials. He concludes that presumption of knowledge is unconstitutional.

Copp, David, and Susan Wendell, Editors. Pornography and Censorship. (Buffalo: Prometheus Books, 1982).

This book deals with social, theoretical and legal questions raised by censoring pornography. It is divided into three parts: philosophical essays, scientific studies, and judicial essays.

Ernst, Morris L., and Alexander Lindey. The Censor Marches On: Recent Milestones in the Administration of the Obscenity Law in the United States. (New York: DaCapo Press, 1970).

Here is an unrevised reprint of a work on the legal history of censorship. First published in 1940, it emphasizes the censorship prevalent in the 1930's, particularly concentrating on the censorship of literary works, cinema, and radio broadcasting.

-----, and Alan U. Schwartz. Censorship: The Search for the Obscene. (New York: Macmillan, 1964).

The authors present a factual and historical account of censorship and outline the major laws and court cases which have formulated American obscenity law.

Gerber, Albert B. "The Right to Receive and Possess Pornography: An Attorney Foresees the End of Legal Restrictions." Wilson Library Bulletin, 44 (February, 1970), 641-644.

The Supreme Court decision Stanley v. Georgia is interpreted as an end to restrictions on possession or obtaining of allegedly pornographic materials. This does not end censorship problems in several areas, the most significant for librarians being in distribution of such materials to juveniles.

Guccione, Bob. Pornography & the First Amendment. [Sound Recording] (New York: Encyclopedia Americana/CBS News Audio Resource Library, 1977).

Bob Guccione was interviewed on the Sixty-Minutes broadcast on February 27, 1977.

Kronhausen, Eberhard, and Phyllis Kronhausen. Pornography and the Law: The Psychology of Erotic Realism and Pornography. (New York: Ballantine Books, 1959).

The authors distinguish between hard-core pornography and erotic realism, presenting historical examples, with excerpts. Supreme Court guidelines and "contemporary community standards" are discussed.

Lewis, Felice Flanery. Literature, Obscenity, and Law. (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1976).

This book tries to give some overview of the nature of suppressed literary works, citing passages from them that drew censorship. Lewis remains in favor of literary freedom, generally opposing book censorship.

Pilpel, Harriet F. "Obscenity and the Constitution." Publishers Weekly, (December 10, 1973), 24-27.

Librarians and publishers must fight against the restrictions imposed by new obscenity standards imposed by recent Supreme Court decisions. Attacks should be made on the constitutionality of most obscenity laws. There should be no obscenity laws directed against sex at all.

Rembar, Charles. "Obscenity and the Constitution." Publishers Weekly (January 14, 1974), 77-79.

Reacting to Harriet Pilpel's Bowker Memorial Lecture cited above, Rembar contends that she, like many civil libertarians, is too pessimistic about the 1973 Supreme Court decisions. Such emotional lectures contribute to an "unwarranted anxiety." He worries that this anxiety will affect not only how authors write, but also how the Supreme Court will decide future cases. There is still more than enough literary freedom in the United States.

Robertson, Geoff. Obscenity: An Account of Censorship Laws and Their Enforcement in England and Wales. (London: Weidenfield & Nicolson, 1979).

Robertson here criticizes the British Obscene Publications Act of 1959. He cites the law's inherent threat to civil liberties and presents cases both dryly historical and humorous--a Customs' confiscation of Fun in Bed (a book of games for children who are ill)--and in conclusion, Robertson recommends the law's repeal.

Serebnick, Judith. "The 1973 Burger Court Rulings on Obscenity: Have They Made a Difference?" Wilson Library Bulletin, (December, 1975), 304-310.

The results of a study conducted at ten medium-sized libraries with 210 librarians regarding the effect that the 1973 Burger Court rulings had on library practice and policy indicate that librarians are aware of the decisions and often exercise self-imposed restraints on materials selected. Such caution indicates a possible repetition of library activities during the period of Un-American Activities committees.

Sunderland, Lane V. Obscenity and the President's Commission. (Washington, D. C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1975).

Sunderland, a political scientist, suggests here that pornography is, in fact, a threat to the institutions of marriage and the family. He examines the Supreme Court 1973-1974 rulings on obscenity and presents a careful discussion of the legal issues involved.

Sweet, William. "Schoolbook Controversies." Editorial Research Reports, 2 (September 10, 1982), 675 ff.

Sweet surveys both the issues and the major cases involved in schoolbook censorship in the United States. This issue is one of growing concern as is reflected in the fact that the ALA Office of Intellectual Freedom registered a more than tripling of the cases of complaints reported over the years 1979-1981. Most of these complaints involved school library books and concerned issues of sex, profanity and obscenity.

U. S. Department of Justice. Attorney General's Commission on Pornography. Final Report. (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1986). "The Meese Commission Report"

The Final Report consists in the main of two volumes of testimony and evidence brought before the Commission which had been charged to "determine the nature, extent and impact on society of pornography in the United States and to make specific recommendations...concerning more effective ways in which the spread of pornography could be contained...." Generally, the Commission concludes that pornography has "a predominantly negative behavioral effect."

Wenglin, Barbara . The Effects of the 1973 Supreme Court
Obscenity Ruling on the Public Library. Master's Thesis,
University of Arizona, 1974.

Wenglin discusses the results of a survey of public libraries conducted to discover whether the five decisions of the Supreme Court altering the legal definition of obscenity resulted in an increase of community censorship of library materials. These decisions placed greater emphasis on local community determination of standards for judging a work obscene. The majority of respondents reported no change in patron concern about library materials or about specific titles since the Supreme Court ruling.

PORNOGRAPHY, CENSORSHIP AND LIBRARIES

Berninghausen, David K. "Toward an Intellectual Freedom Theory for Users of Libraries." Drexel Library Quarterly, 18 (Winter, 1982), 57-81.

The author considers theories of intellectual freedom for library users, focusing on policies and practices which have developed in publicly supported libraries in the United States during the late twentieth century. He discusses the librarian's role in dealing with problems of censorship and the ALA position on intellectual freedom and censorship.

McShean, Gordon. Running a Message Parlor: A Librarian's Medium-Rare Memoir About Censorship. (Palo Alto, California: Ramparts Press, 1977.

McShean, once head librarian in a New Mexico public library, offers an autobiographical narrative on his past campaigns against censorship in libraries. Issues discussed include book selection, equal access to materials, and the reactions of other librarians to McShean's activities against censorship.

Molz, Kathleen. "The Public Custody of High Pornography." American Scholar, 36 (Winter, 1966-1967), 93-103.

The author attempts an interpretation of the librarian's role in the selection of materials of a controversial sexual nature. She discusses the historical background and the influence of contemporary judicial rulings on book selection, advancing the argument that advocates literary discrimination in lieu of legal abolition.

Oboler, Eli M. Defending Intellectual Freedom: The Library and the Censor. (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1980).

-----. "Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Censorship (But Were Afraid to Ask) Explained." American Libraries, 2 (February, 1971), 194-198.

The author provides the background for the development of censorship of sex writings.

-----. "'Just Like the Child in the Family': Paternalistic Morality and Censorship." Library Journal, 98 (September 1, 1973), 2395-2398).

Oboler employs the philosophical distinctions of private and public morality to analyze the desirability of censorship regarding pornographic materials. He argues that such censorship constitutes paternalism and requires clear evidence of harm to those being protected before censorship should be imposed.

-----". "The Politics of Pornography." Library Journal, 95 (December 15, 1970), 4225-4228.

Oboler reacts to the U. S. Senate's rejection of the report of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography.

Shuman, Bruce A. "The Moral Majority and Popular Political Issues." Drexel Library Quarterly, 18 (Winter, 1982), 26-33.

In his discussion of librarians and their relations with members of the Moral Majority who seek to censor their collections, Shuman concludes that "it is the librarian's duty to be ready to point out to all self-styled guardians of public morality just what might be gained or lost in revising these rights." [i. e. those granted by the Bill of Rights]

Wertheimer, Leonard. "Pornography in the Public Library; Are Librarians Ignoring Its Role?" Canadian Library Journal, 37 (February, 1980), 21-26.

This is an analysis of the emotive connotations of pornography which prevent its routine treatment as ordinary library material. The author outlines the cases made respectively for pornography as harmful and as beneficial, and considers the position of the librarian whose policy is to meet user needs. He concludes by stating that it is impossible under present circumstances to treat pornography primarily as a source of information and hence legitimate library material.

White, Howard D. "Library Censorship and the Permissive Minority." Library Quarterly, 51 (April, 1981), 192-207.

White re-analyses a nationwide survey of adults conducted in 1970 for the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography to permit new comparisons of the large majority who favored library censorship of "erotica" with the minority who opposed it. The anti-censorship group, younger, better educated, more liberal and permissive, has much in common with the group identified in other studies as users of public libraries.

Woods, L. B. "For SEX: See Librarian." Library Journal, 103 (September 1, 1978), 1561-1566.

In this analysis of statistical data gathered by ALA's Office of Intellectual Freedom in a survey of censorship in U. S. libraries, the author shows that censorship is on the increase and that censorship attempts are becoming better organized.

LIBRARIANS' SELF CENSORSHIP AND SELF IMAGE

Ball, Phyllis, et al. "An Attack on Ms. West's Attack: Reader Forum." American Libraries, 13 (September, 1982), 495.

Letters commenting on the Celeste West article with a response from Ms. West.

Bristol, Roger P. "It Takes Courage to Stock 'Taboos'." Library Journal, 74 (February 15, 1949), 261-263.

Ficociello, Tony. "Censorship, Book Selection, and the Marketplace of Ideas." Top of the News, 41 (Fall, 1984), 33-38.

This essay discusses issues raised in Carol Hole's article, cited below, on library material selection and censorship. Balancing a library's book collection, controversial issues and materials, moral judgment, and the mission of librarians are noted.

Flemming, Tom. "Politicians and the Practicing Librarian." APLA Bulletin, 43 (November, 1979), 4.

Flemming outlines the Halifax Library Association's opposition in 1979 to those provisions of the Canadian Bill C-21 dealing with obscenity, primarily the need to differentiate clearly between public display of salacious material and free access to publications. Librarians must be involved politically if they are to be professionally effective and they must remember that the price of freedom is eternal vigilance.

Hole, Carol. "Who Me, Censor?" Top of the News, 40 (Winter, 1984), 147-153.

In a humorous and provocative article, the author discusses the many reasons librarians buy certain books and do not buy others. Whatever we call the process, it is really censorship involving personal biases.

----- "Yeah, Me Censor: A Response to Various Critics." Top of the News, 41 (Spring, 1985), 236-247.

This essay responds to comments received on Ms. Hole's previous article expressing her concerns about problems of censorship by librarians as book selectors. Her discussion covers the American Civil Liberties Union, vulgar language and inadequate vocabulary, library collections, library material selection, and censors and selectors.

Olson, Lowell E. "Blind Spots in Collection Development." Top of the News, 41 (Summer, 1985), 371-376.

This discussion of the librarian's perspective on collection development cites professional "blind spots" in areas of responses to and misinterpretation of information, censorship, identifying and satisfying reader demand, and confusion over the role of the librarian.

Pope, Michael. Sex and the Undecided Librarian: A Study of Librarians' Opinions on Sexually Oriented Literature. (Metuchen, New Jersey: Scarecrow Press, 1974).

Written as a doctoral dissertation, this study is designed to assess librarians' attitudes towards sexually oriented literature. A range of the degree of censorship exercised was found from the librarians from smaller communities to academic librarians based in larger communities.

Poppel, Norman, and Edwin M. Ashley. "Toward an Understanding of the Censor." Library Journal, 111 (July, 1986), 39-43.

The authors identify two types of censors--individuals and representatives of organized groups or crusades. They examine factors that motivate their attempts at library censorship as well as the factors that influence librarians who deal with censorship. They advise librarians to learn to understand themselves as well as potential censors since censorship is a problem that will confront them throughout their careers.

Serebnick, Judith. "Self-Censorship by Librarians: An Analysis of Checklist-Based Research." Drexel Library Quarterly, 18 (Winter, 1982), 26-34.

The author analyzes checklist-based research designed to investigate whether particular books, periodicals, and films considered to be controversial by the investigators are owned by certain groups of libraries. The objectives of checklist studies, definitions of self-censorship, compilation of checklists, and interpretation of data are highlighted.

West, Celeste. "The Secret Garden of Censorship: Ourselves." Library Journal, 108 (September 1, 1983), 1651-1653.

This essay focuses on self-censorship as applied to the library book selection process, highlighting librarian practices of selection, library collections, censorship and the publishing industry, and self-defense against censorship. Examples of five controversial titles are included.

Woods, L. B., and Lucy Salvatore. "Self-Censorship in Collection Development by High School Media Specialists." School Media Quarterly, (Winter, 1981), 102-108.

-----, and Claudia Perry Holmes. "The Flak If We Had the Joy of Sex Here: Libraries Practice Prior Censorship." Library Journal, (September 15, 1982), 1711.

Librarians need honest self-appraisal to examine whether budget and apathy are not self-censorship expedients.

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

Ahart, Gregory J. "Sexual Exploitation of Children--A Problem of Unknown Magnitude." Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Select Education, House Committee on Education and Labor. (Washington, D. C.: Division of Human Resources, 1982).

The report contains the results of an extensive literature search by the General Accounting Office on the subject of teenage prostitution and child pornography, and federal, state and local efforts to deal with the problem.

Payton, J. M. "Child Pornography Legislation." Journal of Family Law, 17 (1979), 505-543.

The author reviews and analyzes laws on child pornography in the U. S., discussing in detail the Protection of Children Against Sexual Exploitation Act of 1977. He discusses the great increase in state legislation since 1977, indicating that all courts must now comply with the Supreme Court's guidelines on obscenity.

Shrum, Rebecca A., and Richard P. Halgi. "Sexual Victimization: Educating Psychology Majors About an Important Social Problem." Teaching of Psychology, 12 (April, 1985), 78-80.

A senior psychology seminar that dealt with recent psychological, sociological, and feminist literature on sexual victimization is described. Major topics addressed were rape, childhood sexual abuse, and incest. The topics of pornography, sexual harassment, and sexual exploitation in the media were also covered.

Slan, Beverly. "Child Sexual Abuse--One Victim Is Too Many." PTA Today, 9 (December, 1983-January, 1984), 25-27.

Parents are warned about the dangers of child sexual abuse and child pornography. To recognize potential threats, parents should know their children well, take time to communicate with them, and watch for changes in personality patterns.

Tyler, R. P. and Lore E. Stone. "Child Pornography: Perpetuating the Sexual Victimization of Children." Child Abuse and Neglect: The International Journal, 9 (1985), 313-318.

The history of child pornography photography is briefly reviewed and the current problem is examined and attributed in part to the profit motive. The authors urge changing child abuse reporting statutes to include photofinishing laboratories.

Wishon, Philip M. School-Aged Victims of Sexual Abuse:
Implications for Educators. Paper Presented at the Conference
of the National Association for the Education of Young
Children. (New York: ERIC, 1979), 13 p. ERIC Document No. 181373.

Nationwide annual profits from the child pornography industry and female and male child prostitution are in the tens of millions of dollars. The author discusses the educational and sociological ramifications of child sexual abuse in this overview of the problem. He recommends measures that can assist educators to respond to the needs of child victims and to the concerns of high-risk individuals.

WOMEN AND PORNOGRAPHY

Berry, John. "Drawing the line." Library Journal, 104 (November 15, 1979), 2385.

An editorial commenting on the aims and objectives of Women Against Pornography.

Bosmajian, Haig A. "Obscenity, Sexism, and Freedom of Speech." College English, 39 (March, 1978), 812-819.

Supreme Court decisions on obscenity are sexist, according to the author. Acceptance of the argument that there is a connection between pornography and antisocial, criminal behavior allows the Court to impose restrictions on such materials. But the criminal acts associated with pornography are committed by men, not women. Therefore, these decisions are effectually determining what adult females can read.

Burstyn, Varda, Editor. Women Against Censorship. (Vancouver: Douglas and McIntyre, 1985).

The articles in this book are by feminists who oppose censorship as a means of dealing with pornography. The various authors are concerned that state censorship of pornography will lead to the suppression of civil liberties and limitations on varying forms of sexual expression and activity.

Dworkin, Andrea. Pornography: Men Possessing Women. (New York: Perigee Books, 1981).

This book is a major modern work on pornography. Dworkin shows that pornography is not an isolated phenomenon, but is deeply rooted in male culture and values.

Ellis, Kate. "I'm Black and Blue from the Rolling Stones and I'm Not Sure How I Feel About It: Pornography and the Feminist Imagination." Socialist Review, 14 (May-August, 1984), 103-125.

In this summary of the feminist anti-pornography movement in the United States, the author discusses the images of pornography and analyzes the theories of Susan Griffin and Andrea Dworkin. In the conclusion, she points out the limitations of the feminist anti-pornography position and calls for continuing discussions of human sexuality.

Griffin, Susan. Pornography and Silence: Culture's Revolt Against Nature. (New York: Harper and Row, 1981).

Griffin offers a feminist analysis indicting the development of pornographic values. She shows how pornography feeds our culture while it is, at the same time, a product of the culture. She sees our fear of and alienation from nature as the source of negative values reflected in pornography. This book enlarges the body of theory relevant to this issue.

Lederer, Laura, Editor. Take Back the Night: Women on Pornography. (New York: William Morrow, 1980).

This is a pioneer collection of articles by a group of feminists who assert that pornography is about violence against women and male power. It covers definitions of pornography, its effects on women, the research on pornography, and actions women can take against it.

McCormack, Thelma. "Passionate Protests: Feminists and Censorship." Canadian Forum, 59 (March, 1980), 6-8.

McCormack acknowledges that feminist support of censorship and right wing, anti-sex advocacy of censorship are motivated by different concerns. She concludes, however, that censorship is not the way to deal with pornography.

McKenzie, Elizabeth M. "Librarians and the New Censorship." Public Library Quarterly, 71 (Spring/Summer, 1986), 23-34.

Most librarians, as well as most feminists, have long held liberal views on most issues, including freedom of information or free speech. Thus, it is assumed that both groups share an antipathy toward censorship. Theorists of the women's movement have begun redefining the issue of pornography, however, as one of an infringement of women's civil rights, rather than one of free speech. One result of this redefinition is a crop of proposed new ordinances giving women the right to bring a civil suit against the producers and distributors of pornography. These ordinances would include libraries as distributors of pornography. Librarians must familiarize themselves with the feminists arguments for a new type of censorship in order to understand legal developments that may affect them profoundly. (Author)

Manion, Eileen. "We Objects Object: Pornography and the Women's Movement." Canadian Journal of Political and Social Theory, 9 (Winter, 1985), 65-80.

The author criticizes the "Women Against Pornography" movement. She warns that pro-censorship feminists are making the same mistake as nineteenth-century feminists who, in their concern for women, allied with social purists and became submerged in a repressive social purity movement.

PUBLISHERS ON PORNOGRAPHY

"As We See It: Hustler's Pornography Not Any Worse Than TV's Violence and Sex." TV Guide. (March 19, 1977), A4.

DeCrow, Karen. "Strange Bedfellows." Penthouse, 16 (May, 1985), 96.

(Column) Feminism and erotic literature.

Dershowitz, Alan M. "Foolish Fig Leaves." Penthouse, 16 (February, 1985), 28.

(Column) Radical feminists team with conservatives vs. porn.

----- "Government Waste." Penthouse, 17 (September, 1985), 56.

(Column) "Misdirected investigation into the causes of certain crimes--child abuse, juvenile delinquency and pornography."

Fields, Howard. "AAP Joins Playboy in Suit Against Meese Commission." Publishers Weekly, 229 (June 20, 1986), 14.

Gelman, David, and Betsy Carter. "From Here to Obscenity." Newsweek, 86 (November 17, 1975), 76.

On Playboy and Pornography.

Hefner, Hugh. "The Blacklist: The Meese Commission Has Become the Tool of Evangelical Terrorists." (Editorial) Playboy, 33 (July, 1986), 1.

----- "Sexual McCarthyism: Senatorial Accusations, Inquisitorial Investigations, Unfounded Conclusions--It's the Same Old Story." Playboy, 33 (January, 1985), 58.

(Editorial) On pornography and censorship.

----- "Sex and the State." (Editorial) Playboy, 33 (October, 1986), 53.

"No More Adults: 7-Eleven Ban Skin Mags." Time, 127 (April 21, 1986), 62.

On Playboy, Penthouse and pornography.

Prager, Emily. "Baby Socks." Penthouse, 16 (March, 1985), 27.

(Column) Children in Pornography.

Sanford, Leda. "Sex in the Seventies." American Home, 80 (February, 1977), 46.

Interview with Penthouse publisher, Bob Guccione, who comments on pornography.